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paid to insure attention.

A D D R E S S
Adopted by the American Party,
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING.
June, 1857.

ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to
meet the members of the American party in Na-
tional Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation
of our opinions. We are ready to-day as
aforementioned to give a reason for the faith that is
in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand
fast in our vows of devotion to our whole coun-
try. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened
by opposition—neither disengaged by the
past, nor without hope for the future—we meet
together both to counsel one with another, and to
show to the people of the United States by our
presence and our numbers here in open conven-
tion that as a party we are hopeful and determin-
ed as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dom-
inant party at the South, by appeals made to sec-
tions of country and the passions of the day, are
temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph
is no evidence of permanent success. Nor triumph
secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment
to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause
because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters
who sustained the American candidates for the
two first offices in the gift of the people in No-
vember last may enjoy the consciousness of an
honest work well meant and well done. They
neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in
the discharge of a great public duty, and had the
thousands of men who agreed with them in
opinion as to the justice of their principles and the
fitness of their candidate acted upon the same
convictions of public duty, the result would have
been far different. At the North, tens of thou-
sands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that
there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens
of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the
South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore
would secure the election of the candidate of the
miscalculated Republican party. It was a cruel and
uncharitable sacrifice of principle upon the altar of
expediency, and one of those sacrifices of prin-
ciple which, if persisted in, in private life, as is
sometimes the case, in the consideration of sub-
jects of great public moment, would result in
common disaster. When patriotism becomes the
rule of action and a true love of country points
out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the
yielding up of that which is right for that which
is merely expedient.

We do not, however, seek to recall anything
in the past calculated to wound the feelings of
those who were tempted in a moment of despon-
dency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations
to their country or their associates in principle.

Thousands who left our ranks in November,
drawn away by the temporary expedients and
passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of
the American party. They have been taught in
the bitter school of experience that the word of
promise may be made to the ear and broken to
the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure,
and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the
want of which is one of the great evils of the
times—and to accomplish which ought to unite
the good men of all parties—there has been either
a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a
bold participation in that wrong. So in the
promises made at the North to secure a pure
franchise through the agency of a registry law
where all could see and know who, under the
constitution and by the laws, were entitled to
vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have
either of the two great organizations opposed the
American party endeavored to secure those
wholesome reforms which are essential either to
an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of
franchise. Even where an attempt has been
made, as in New York, to secure a practical re-
form under the naturalization laws, so that while
the change would not extend the five years' resi-
dence previous to naturalization provided by the
laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless,
secure a small portion of this limited resi-
dence before the alien was allowed to vote, the
attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of
both the Democratic and Republican parties, who
not unfrequently work together at the North to
destroy the American organization.

And while there has been a neglect to main-
tain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest
opposition to all reforms, proposing simply reme-
dial measures for admitted great public evils,
there has also been enacted in New York a suc-
cessful measure looking to such an amendment of
the Constitution as would secure a general sys-
tem of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus,
in one part of the Union a State Constitution is
opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage,
while in another part of the Union the alien has
had conferred upon him privileges wholly un-
known to the native-born citizen. To day a foreign
pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished
from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in
all things, and regardless of his residence in the
country, an equal with the citizen whose service has
been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of
his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another sec-
tion of the country become revolutionary in their
plans of opposition to the Federal Government,
and exhaust their patriotism and labor in meas-
ures of mere specialty and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation
in both our Federal and State governments—
Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor
mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the
black race and, whether well meant or ill meant,
result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness
in different States and among different classes of
people which the true men of the country cannot
fail to deplore.

Highest aims and nobler objects animate the
American party. We know of no political differ-
ences between the rights of the North and the
rights of the South. All are subordinate to the
constitution of our common country. The union
of the States, the rights of the States, the privi-
leges of the people in the States, and under the
Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good.—
When differences of opinion come, as they will,
they must be settled, not by criticism and hate,
but by reference to that great principle of com-
mon right and common protection—THE CON-
STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall
unfortunately again be differences of opinion as
to what is granted and what is denied by the
constitution, the judiciary of the land, through
the authorized courts of the nation, can alone
make up and decide the final issue. The constitution
and the law must, therefore, at all times and
in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech
and of the press, the right of the people peace-
ably to assemble and petition the government for
a redress of grievances, are among these specified
constitutional personal rights, and cannot be
abridged except the abuse of these privileges is
restrained by the laws of the land. Equally ex-
plicit are the rights of the States over their own
territories, and interference with them becomes
both a public abuse of power and an act of per-
sonal impertinence. If all men in all sections of
the country, could realize where their powers
commence, and where they cease—if they could
understand that they are no more responsible for
other men's sins than they are secure in their own
self assumed virtues, all would be comparatively
well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the
American party can agree, and to these all other
subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief,
condensed in the following spirit of our
National Platform. We hold, for example, as
cardinal maxims of public justice and private
duty, to the following rule of faith and action:
1st. The Federal Union must be maintained
ed.

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be
respected.

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be
enforced.

4th. The union of Church and State must be pre-
vented.

5th. The rights of conscience must be guaran-
teed.

6th. American interests must be promoted.

7th. An American nationality must be cher-
ished ed.

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.

9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be ex-
cluded.

10th. The naturalization laws must be amend-
ed.

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suff-
rage must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitu-
tion of the United States, and nothing here re-
pugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument
of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitu-
tion which requires the President of the United
States to be a native-born citizen—which requires
the Vice President to possess the same qualifica-
tions with the President—which, in the foreign
born imposes a nine years' residence, after nat-
uralization, as a qualification of a candidate for
the United States Senate, and a residence of
seven years, after naturalization, as a qualifica-
tion for a Representative in Congress—which for-
bids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of
an established Religion, are all part and parcel
of our faith and practice. So far from departing
from any provision of the Constitution, we seek
to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire
and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is,
above and beyond all other records of political
creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues
which have been forced upon us by the Demo-
cratic party, which is not only not what it was in times
past, but which seems to have outlived its con-
sistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has
different faces for different parts of the country,
and different phases to illustrate its many creeds.
It has involved the government in great difficulty,
and no man feels secure in the future, while this
party is in power. Under Democratic Adminis-
trations there has been an open violation of law
in the Territory of Utah. A social system which
would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly re-
pugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dis-
honor upon the government, a festering sore upon
the political body, and every day growing from
bad to worse, exists and has existed for four
years past within the borders of our own govern-
ment. We condemn this outrage upon morals
and humanity, and desire to see the miscreants
abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural
ills incident to that system of administration
which seeks to fit the nation with criminals, paupers,
and fanatics from the old world. We trace
the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of
treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of
murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly in-
tercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those
who, serpent like, have crept into the bosom of
the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though
of less magnitude also attract our attention. The
public domain, secured by a common treasure and
a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the com-
mon property of the nation is distributed without
regard to the general ownership, and with a lavish-
ness of appropriation which shows an utter in-
difference to the just claims and true wants
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THE COMMONWEALTH.

PREScott, the Historian.

The July number of the Massachusetts Teacher contains a very interesting article from the pen of Rev. Geo. E. Ellis upon Mr. Parrott, and his histories. In this article Mr. Ellis introduces a friendly and communicative letter from Mr. Parrott, explaining the origin and extent of the difficulties under which it is well known he has labored in the composition of his histories. It is said to be the Boston Journal, a pleasantly related tale of a faithful pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

"I suppose you are aware that, when in college, I received an injury in one eye which deprived me of the use of it for reading and writing. An judicious use of the other eye, on which the burden of my studies was now wholly thrown, brought on a rheumatic inflammation which deprived me entirely of sight for some weeks. When this was restored the eye remained in two irritable states to be employed in reading for several years. I consequently abandoned the study of the law upon which I had entered; and, as a man must find something to do, I determined to devote myself to letters, in which independent career I could regulate my own hours with reference to what my sight might enable me to accomplish.

"I had early conceived a strong passion for historical writing, to which, perhaps, the reading of Gibbon's autobiography contributed not a little. I propose to make myself a historian in the best sense of the term, and hoped to produce something which posterity would not willingly let die. In a memorandum book, as far back as the year 1819, I find the desire intimated; and I proposed to devote ten years of my life to the study of ancient and modern literatures—chiefly the latter—and to give ten years more to some historical work. I have had the good fortune to accomplish this design pretty nearly within the limits assigned. In the Christians of 1837 my first work, the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, was given to the public.

"During my preliminary studies in the field of general literature my eyes gradually acquired so much strength that I was enabled to use them many hours of the day. The result of my studies at this time was in the habit of giving in the form of essays in public journals, chiefly in the *North American*, from which a number, quite large enough, have been transferred to a separate volume of *Miscellanies*. Having settled on a subject for a particular history, I lost no time in collecting the materials, for which I had peculiar advantages. But, just before these materials arrived, my eye had experienced so severe a strain that I enjoyed no use of it again for reading for several years. It has indeed never since fully recovered its strength, nor have I ever ventured to use it again by candlelight. I well remember the blank despair which I felt when my literary treasures arrived from Spain, and I saw the mine of wealth lying around me which I was forbidden to explore. I determined to see what could be done with the eyes of another. I remembered that Johnson had said, in reference to Milton, that the great poet had abandoned his projected history of England, finding it scarcely possible for a man without eyes to pursue a historical work requiring reference to various authorities. The remark piqued me to make an attempt.

"I obtained the service of a reader who knew no language but his own. I taught him to pronounce the Castilian in a manner suited, I suspect, much more to my ear than to that of a Spaniard; and we began our wearisome journey through Marian's noble history. I cannot even now call to mind, without a smile, the tedious hours in which, seated under some old trees in my country residence, we pursued our slow and melancholy way over pages which afforded us glimmering of light to him, and from which the light came dimly struggling to me through a half-intelligible vocabulary. But, in a few weeks the light became stronger, and I was cheered by the consciousness of my own improvement; and when we had toiled our way through seven quarto volumes I found I could understand the book when read about two-thirds as fast as ordinary English. My reader's opinion required the more patience; he had not even this result to cheer him in his labor.

"I now felt that the greatest difficulty could be overcome; and I obtained the services of a reader whose acquaintance with modern and ancient tongues supplied, as far as it could be supplied, the deficiency of eyesight on my part. But, though in this way I could examine various authorities, it was not easy to arrange in my mind the results of my reading, drawn from different and often contradictory accounts. To do this I dictated copious notes as I went along; and when I had read enough for a chapter—from thirty to forty and sometimes fifty pages in length—I had a mass of memoranda in my own language, which would easily bring before me at one view the fruits of my researches. These notes were carefully read to me; and while my recent studies were fresh in my recollection I ran over the whole of my intended chapter in my mind. This process I repeated at least half a dozen times, so that when I finally put my pen to paper it ran off pretty glibly, for I was an effort of memory rather than creation. This method had the advantage of saving me from the perplexity of frequently referring to the scattered passages in the originals, and it enabled me to make the corrections in my own mind which are usually made in the manuscript, and which with my mode of writing—as I shall explain—would have much embarrassed me. Yet I must admit that this method of composition, when the chapter was very long, was somewhat too heavy a strain on the memory to be altogether recommended.

"Writing presented me a difficulty even greater than reading. Thierry, the famous blind historian of the Norman Conquest, advised me to cultivate dictation; but I have usually preferred a substitute that I found in a writing-case made for the blind, which I procured in London forty years since. It is a simple apparatus, often described by me, for the benefit of persons whose vision is imperfect. It consists of a frame of the size of a sheet of paper, traversed by brass wires, as many as lines are wanted on the page, and with a sheet of carbonated paper, such as is used for getting duplicates, pasted on the reverse side. With an ivory or agate stylus the writer traces his characters between the wires on the carbonated sheet, making indelible marks, which he cannot see, on the white page below. This treadmill operation has its defects; and I have repeatedly supposed I had accomplished a good page, and was proceeding in all the glow of composition to go ahead, when I found I had forgotten to insert a sheet of my writing paper below that my labor had all been thrown away, and that the leaf looked as blank as myself. Notwithstanding these and other whimsical distresses of the kind, I have found my writing case my best friend in my lonely hours, and with it have written nearly all that I have sent into the world the last forty years.

"The manuscript thus written and deciphered—for it was in the nature of hieroglyphics—by my secretary was then read to me for correction, and copied off in a fair hand for the printer. All this, it may be thought, was rather a slow process, requiring the virtue of patience in all the parties concerned. But in time my eyes improved again. Before I had finished "Ferdinand and Isabella" I could use them some hours every day. And thus they have continued till within a few years, though subject to occasional interruptions, sometimes of weeks and sometimes of months, when I could not look at a book. And this circumstance, as well as habit—second nature—has led me to adhere still to my early method of composition. Of late years I have suffered not so much from inability of the eye as dimness of the vision, and the warning comes that the time is not far distant when I must rely exclusively on the eyes of another for the prosecution of my studies. Perhaps it should be received as a warning that it is time to close them altogether."

"The tobacco crop of Mason county will not be so good this year as usual, so we are informed, and we are led to believe, from what has been told us by many farmers, that it will not be more than half the usual crop. The cause of this is said to be the late and unusually heavy harvest, which coming on at the time when tobacco most needed attention, farmers were compelled to neglect it to secure their grain, until most of it has been ruined.—*Mayville Eagle*.

General Jackson's Gold Box.

It has been announced that the committee appointed by a board of Council of New York city to award the gold box bequeathed by General Andrew Jackson, has decided that it should be given to Lieut. Col. Garrett Dyckman, of the 1st regiment, New York Volunteers. The following is the clause in Andrew Jackson's will, in which he speaks of the gold box:

"The gold snuff box presented to me by the Corporation of the city of New York; the large silver vase presented to me by the ladies of Charleston, S. C., my native State, with the large picture representing the unfurling of the American banner, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina, when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate, I leave in trust to my son, A. Jackson, Jr., with directions that should our happy country yet be blessed with peace, an event not always to be expected, he will at the close of the war, or end of the conflict present each of the said articles of estimable value to that patriot residing in the city or State from which they were presented, who shall be adjudged by his countrymen or the ladies to have been the most valiant in defense of his country and our country's rights.

The following are the claims upon which the award to Major Dyckman is based:

First—for having, from the landing at the Island of Lobo to the final surrender of the City of Mexico, the best disciplined company in the regiment, the men being always under the most thorough command and control.

Second—for leading his company on the first Sunday after the landing at Vera Cruz as skirmishers on the sand plains near its walls, and taking position on the Orizaba Road, holding that position while under fire from nearly all the batteries of the city, within hearing of the enemy, until after dark, when ordered to retire behind a sand hill.

Third—for his having taken, on the succeeding evening, possession of the Orizaba Road, and judiciously posting pickets, thus preventing all communication from that road to the city during that night.

Fourth—for having taken a position with his company of seventy-eight men in ambush, and within half a mile of six hundred of the enemy, to prevent their entrance to the city, (the enemy, as before recited, could be distinctly heard giving orders,) and for performing constantly in his company scouting duty around the walls and roads of the city during the same time.

Fifth—for engaging and sustaining a charge from six hundred lancers, holding the position until relieved by Col. Ward B. Burnett, at Naca Ranch.

Sixth—for gallant service, equal to any other man or officer, at Cerro Gordo.

Seventh—for leading his company in a charge at Cherubusco, and remaining in advance of his command under the sharpest fire of musketry experienced during the war, where he fell severely wounded, thus setting an example of bravery for his men to emulate.

Eighth—for devoting his time and attention to the discipline, comfort and interest of his men.

Ninth—in never saying to his men "go," when there was a chance for a brush with the enemy, but always saying "come," as he would never permit either officer or private of his command to be in advance of him in action, or on any other duty where he was in command.

Tenth—for receiving the endorsement of his brother officers, both senior and junior, of his conduct as a brave soldier and officer and a gentleman, by electing him from the position of junior Captain to that of Major.

Hudson's Bay TERRITORY.—Gov. Sir George Simpson arrived, on Saturday last, at the Hudson's Bay House, Lachine, from his annual visit to the Red River settlement.

The news from the Indian country is reported to be on the whole favorable, although that fearful scourge small-pox, had been prevalent in the Upper Missouri country during the winter, and it was feared it might spread among the Indians to the northward. Great efforts, however, had been made to arrest its progress by vaccination, supplies of fresh vaccine matter having been forwarded by the Hudson's Bay Company to all parts of the interior, during the winter and spring. It is believed that these precautionary measures were adopted in time, and that the result has been the saving of hundreds if not of thousands of lives.

It is gratifying to learn that the Indian trouble in Minnesota had not extended to the British territory; but on the contrary, that the company had succeeded in bringing about a peace between those mortal enemies, the Blackfeet and Crees, who have, at last, ceased to take each other's scalps. From Oregon, too, the latest advices are satisfactory. The Indian war in that territory had ceased, the British Fur Traders having done the United States Government good service in the matter. Their influence, from their long and friendly intercourse with the Indians, is powerful with them, and has been exerted invariably, and at length successfully, to aid the United States authorities in the re-establishment of the peace of the country.

The spring, we learn, had been usually backward on Lake Superior and throughout the company's territory; the last ice having only passed the Sault Ste. Marie on the 6th of July—the latest date on record.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON IN CANADA.—DE VASTATION BY A WATER SPOUT.—The Quebec Journal contains a thrilling description of the progress of a water spout which devastated the parish of St. Eleazar, Beauce county, on the 15th ult. The information is furnished by the priest of the parish, who states that the first warning the people had was a noise, like that of a sea in a storm, proceeding from a large and dark cloud overhanging the place. Soon the cloud seemed to burst, letting fall toward the earth a long train, somewhat in the shape of a funnel, with the small end turned downwards. It revolved rapidly hissing, like escaping steam, and swinging to and fro, and imitating the contortions of a snake.

The small end reached the ground, it lifted and carried away, in its revolving impetus, whatever it came in contact with. Boards, timber, stones, and portions of houses were whirled in the air and thrown at a distance with a fearful report. Several houses were thus raised to the ground. One horse and three cows were drawn by the power of suction to the water-spout, and being raised high in the air, were let gradually down; they escaped uninjured and were only covered with mud. Five carts were carried to a great height and thrown across some fields into the woods, being smashed by the fall. Large trees, such as maples, were uprooted and removed a distance of five acres. This phenomenon, although disastrous and awful, must, however, have been a sublime sight.

AN OLD MAIL ROBBER DETECTED.—Disclosures have been made within a few days which have led to the detection of a mail robber, who has been acting in the capacity of mail carrier between Georgetown, Oxford, Leesburg, Broadwell, and Cyndiana, in this State, for some time.

Large packages of letters have been missed upon that route recently, and the postmasters in that vicinity suffered more or less in reputation from that cause. It is presumed that the robber had in some way procured a key to the mail-locks, and has through that means been making regular depredations upon the mail matter intrusted to him. The circumstance which led to the discovery was the presence, in the road between Broadwell and Leesburg, of bits of letters, which attracted the attention of Mr. Mandeville D. Curry, a very worthy citizen of Leesburg. Following up the bits of the letters in the road, Mr. Curry soon discovered whole letters, and conveyed them to the postmaster at Leesburg. The suspicions of the postmaster were thus excited, and he set out immediately after the mail carrier, who was on his way to Georgetown. The mail carrier arrived in Georgetown about an hour in advance of his pursuer, and had fled for parts unknown. We are informed that many letters of great value were stolen.—*Lou. Democrat*.

Interesting Wedding Party.

In the city of Lexington, on the evening of August 5th, was witnessed such a wedding party and such a marriage ceremony as perhaps never occurred in the United States, certainly not in the State of Kentucky. Mr. John Blount, the bridegroom, is a deaf mute, who was brought up in Alabama, but received his education at the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf, at Danville, where he is at present an accomplished and highly esteemed instructor. He is a tall and fine looking specimen of a man, and is a gentleman in every sense of the word. Miss Lucretia Ann Hoagland, the bride, is also a deaf mute. She was educated in the Institution at Danville, and would pass for a beautiful and accomplished lady in any circle of society. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hoagland, the parents of the bride, at whose house the marriage took place, are also both of them deaf mutes. They received their education some twenty-five or thirty years since at the same Institution. They have three other children, two of whom hear and talk; their youngest, a little boy of nine years old, is, like the bride, a mute, and expects before long to go to the same Institution, to obtain that estimable blessing—a good education—which his father, mother, and sister have received before him.

The Santa Fe mail had reached Independence on the 6th. News unimportant.

The Cheyenne Indians have refused to receive presents from the agent or make a treaty, saying they can make more by stealing.

The Pawnees also threaten hostilities.

Ninety-nine counties in Missouri give Rollins the major of about 3,000, but the returns are so conflicting that an accurate figure cannot be given.

Rollins is probably elected by about 1,500 majority. The Republican learns that John Hartness, late Comptroller of that city, has been appointed Secretary in Utah.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.

The U. S. Court yesterday made a final decree of perpetual injunction in favor of the Congress Rubber Company against some dozen importing houses, dealers and manufacturers of web. The right to all elastic webs is thus established in the company, and no goods can be hereafter imported having vulcanized rubber.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 12.

The Republican State Convention met at half past 10 o'clock.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith was chosen Chairman, with one Vice President from each Congressional District and nine Secretaries.

Hon. Sampson Mason nominated Salmon P. Chase for Governor, and he was nominated by acclamation, amid the cheers of the delegates and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Immediately upon the announcement a salute of fifteen guns was fired amid the general rejoicing.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him of his nomination. He shortly afterwards appeared and addressed the convention.

Moses B. Walker was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. He appeared and made a speech accepting the nomination.

For Supreme Judge Milton Sillife was nominated. For Treasurer of State A. P. Stone. For Secretary of State A. P. Russell. For Board of Public Works Jacob Bielefelder.

A series of resolutions were adopted, and the convention adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

A ratification meeting is to be held to-night in front of the capitol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

Lieutenant Maxwell has been ordered to the U. S. sloop of war *Cyane*.

Lieut. Thomas C. Harris has been detached from the receiving ship at Philadelphia, and Lieutenant McCulley has been ordered to relieve him.

Surgeon Addison has been detached from the sloop of war *Cyane* and surgeon Wheelwright ordered to relieve him.

Surgeon Barclay has been ordered to the receiving ship at Boston.

Waggon's wagon-road train was at fort Kearny.

Col. Alexander's regiment and Spencer's battery for the Utah expedition met 225 miles west of Leavenworth. Another regiment was at Rock Creek.

Capt. Van Bleit's command was at Cottonwood, Reno's battery at the Big Blue.

The Cheyennes had scattered over the entire route between Laramie and Kearny, but little damage had been done to the trains, the Indians fearing an attack from large parties.

A war has broken out again between the Crows and Sioux.

Several surveying parties have been seen. Nothing further heard of the murders reported last week. Nothing from Utah.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.

Fort Laramie dates of the 23d ult., state that Col. Sumner had arrived at Bent Fort, and would leave on the 12th in pursuit of the Cheyenne Indians. The California train had all passed Laramie in good health.

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St. Louis, Aug. 12-td.

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

THE TWELFTH SESSION of this School will commence on Monday, September 7th, 1857.

Stationery, \$15 00

French, Drawing, Painting, and Needle-Work without extra charge.

Instruction in Music, with use of instrument for practice.

Aug. 7, 1857—1m.

At the corner Main and St. Clair sts., Frankfort.

June 26, 1857—1c.

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COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 14, 1857.

Plug Ugly Outrage.

It has been reported through the city that one Dan. Maher, a naturalized Irishman, was badly beaten in the face and kicked about on election day, and that this was done by an infuriated mob. Always anxious to get an item for our paper, provided it be a true one, we have taken some pains to enquire about this man Maher's affair, and the information we have succeeded in obtaining from gentlemen who saw it and whose veracity no one will impeach amounts to about this:

On the election day before breakfast there was a great rush to the polls, occasioned by the desire of every one of both parties to vote as soon as possible. Of the extent of the rush to the polls some idea may be formed from the fact that nearly four hundred votes were polled before 8 o'clock. While the crowd was pressing to the polls the man Maher came up and endeavored to squeeze in from the outside of the crowd, thus rendering the press more intolerable than ever. While pushing and scrapping about he was himself shoved back by some of the crowd who were in front of him, and who wanted to vote as soon as possible and were therefore indisposed to step aside for Maher. When it was seen that neither Maher nor any of those on the outside of the crowd could force their way in to the polls, he was requested by an American gentleman to desist from pushing about, and to bide his time when there would be a better opportunity afforded him of voting. Maher then left that side of the crowd and went around on the other side, and there commenced pushing and elbowing more violently than ever. Before long he pushed some person more violently than that person thought he had any right to do, and accordingly he was pushed back. He then commenced complaining because American citizens would not quietly yield their positions to him while he voted, and falsely charged that the Americans in the crowd wished to prevent him from voting because he was an Irishman. At this an altercation took place between Maher and some one in the crowd, whom Maher had probably jostled. The American struck at Maher, but his arm was caught. No one else attempted to strike Maher, nor was he not badly beaten in the face, nor otherwise hurt, is a lie. We will give this gentleman's name up to any one who desires it. It is not very probable, however, that we shall be requested to give up his name.

Maher was not whipped at the polls, or anywhere else that we can learn of, nor was he pushed about more violently than many Americans were. It would be utterly impossible for any one to work his way through such a crowd, all of whom were eager to vote, without being jostled. Maher was not jostled because he attempted to vote the Democratic ticket, but because he insisted upon going into a crowd when every one was pushed about, instead of quietly waiting for his time to vote. We know of some thirty or forty American gentlemen who went to the polls before breakfast, but were unable to vote at that time on account of the pressure of the crowd. These gentlemen, instead of pushing and tugging about as Maher did, went home until there was a better opportunity of voting and then returned. If native born American citizens and gentlemen of the highest respectability were compelled to wait a little while before they voted, we see no reason why the foreigner Maher should not do the same thing. And if, in urging his way through the crowd, some one with more physical strength urged a little harder than he did, he has nothing of which to complain. So far from being badly beaten and terrified, Maher returned to the Court House yard and went about among Americans in the afternoon without any manifestation of any ill will being made towards him. If he did not succeed in voting throughout the day, it was because he made no attempt to vote after the number of those pressing up to vote was lessened; and the only reason he was prevented from voting at first was because there was so great a rush at the polls at that particular time that no one on the opposite side of the crowd—whether American or Democrat—could have worked his way through. If Maher made no subsequent attempt to vote, it was his own fault, and not that of any member of the American party. He might have voted at almost any time during the day after 9 o'clock, as we saw, and as he must have seen, a number of other Irishmen doing without interruption. This was one of the Plug Ugly outrages.

The Louisville Courier complains that other papers have stolen his election returns and have given me credit for the same. Now, so far as our paper is concerned we have only to say it does not apply to us. We have been in the habit for years of obtaining our Election Returns directly from the clerks of the County Courts, and publishing them as received. Besides, if we felt inclined to publish anything from the Courier we should have to be very well assured from some other and more reliable source that it was correct before we did so. Even the Election Returns that he boasts of having labored so hard to procure, as published in that paper, when compared with our Returns, received from the clerks, contain many errors.

ASHLAND BARBECUE.—Prompted by a curiosity which we could not restrain, we went to the depot on Wednesday last in order to see the "immense crowd" from Louisville which was announced to be present at the Ashland barbecue. The "immense crowd" was composed of a few Dutch musicians and some other persons, about forty in all. They were joined at this place by some Roman Catholic Irishmen, and a few of Henry Clay's old political enemies. It was a very remarkable thing, perhaps, but nowhere in all that "vast crowd" could be discovered any of Henry Clay's old personal adherents and friends.

A few years ago we would as soon have expected the devil to hold his internal court in Paradise, as for the Democrats and revolutionaries of old "Hill" to hold a barbecue at Ashland for the purpose of rejoicing over a Democratic victory, and the partial defeat of one of Henry Clay's favorite measures. If the comet did not fall, something stranger has happened. We are not much surprised at anything these days.

¶ Quite a number of our Sag-Nicht exchanges throughout the State are exercising themselves at a great rate about what they are pleased to call the Frankfort mobs. The most heinous of the offenses of these alleged mobs appears to have been the affair with the two Griffins, of which we have already spoken. They declare that the first Griffin was severely beaten by a "mob" because he was a foreigner and a Democrat, and for attempting to vote the Democratic ticket. He was attacked by one man, who composed the "mob," at some forty feet from the polls and before he had attempted to vote. He was not attacked because he had induced a "floater" to stay away from the polls. He was struck because he had insolently threatened the lives of American citizens if the decision of the judges of the election was carried out, and for having assisted in getting an old man drunk, smuggling him out of the town while he was intoxicated and keeping him in that condition until after the election—leaving the old man's sick wife helpless in bed, to die for want, which she would have done had not her necessities been made known to several American gentlemen. The old man was not a "foolster." He was always a Democrat until the American question was brought before the people, but ever since that time he has voted the American ticket. The Democrats knew that he was not a foolster, or the man Griffin would not have put himself to the trouble of getting him intoxicated and, while in that condition, running him out of town in order to keep him from voting the American ticket. The American told Griffin at the time the cause which induced him to strike him (Griffin). This American is responsible for it. We put the question to the people whether or not a man who makes threats of violence against the lives of American citizens, and endeavors to commit a fraud upon the elective franchise by stupefying legal voters with liquor and carrying them away while in that condition in order to prevent their voting, who will seduce an old man from the bedside of a sick and starving wife—whether or not such a man does not deserve a thrashing? It is certainly as bad and fully as mean to prevent a man from voting in this way as it is to prevent him from voting by knocking him down. Griffin did not get a lick amiss.

As regards the affair with the second Griffin, we have merely to say that, if it was perfectly natural for him to attempt to shoot a man behind his back while that man was engaged in a fast-draw with his brother, it was fully as natural that American citizens should interfere to prevent such an assassination. Yet these American citizens are blamed because they would not stand quietly by and see one of the most respectable and beloved citizens of the town shot down in this cowardly manner by a foreigner who had not been two years in the country. While the American of whom we have spoken was fighting with the first Griffin, Griffin's brother attempted to shoot him (the American) in the back, a person interfered, and then Griffin snapped the pistol at him twice. Then several others interfered, disarmed him and drove him from the Court House yard. Probably it was a "mob" which assailed the second Griffin, probably more than one man struck him; but it was enough to enrage any crowd to see him trying to shoot down American citizens, and if twenty men buffeted him he got no more than he deserved.

The man Griffin with whom the difficulty first commenced is the same man who created the first disturbance at the polls in 1855, by bringing up a man to vote who did not live in this precinct, who acknowledged that he had no right to vote here, and whom Griffin and everybody else knew was not entitled to a vote. And yet this is the worthy who obtains the sympathy of the Democratic party and whom many of them now endeavor to make a hero of. The second Griffin has not been in the country two years, is not entitled to the rights of citizenship, and had no business at the polls. Yet Americans are denominated all over the country because they knocked him down in order to prevent him from murdering one of the cleverest men in Frankfort.

¶ If the honored old mansion of Henry Clay had been still standing at Ashland, but few of those Democrats who have any faith in ghosts would have dared to venture within its sacred precincts, or to have descended its walls by the sounds of their hideous mirth. But well they know that with the material of the old building the spirit which animated the bosom of the man who would "rather have been right than President" has also departed, and lurks not around the new house, and that their revelry was in no danger of disturbing the indignant remains of him whom they hated and persecuted while living. But if Henry Clay could have but come to life again and witnessed the bacchanalian mirth of his old enemies, he heard the rejoicings over their Democratic victory—a foreign triumph over an American people,—he heard them sound the praises of the man who was mainly instrumental in originating the base charge of "bargain and corruption" against him and thus defeating his fond aspirations; and if he had then looked around him and have discovered in the crowd his slanders and enemies, and have met the cowring gaze of some of those mean spirited men who endeavored to stun his ears and who shook the walls of his home by firing cannon in glorification of his defeat in 1844, but have failed to recognize the countenances of his old friends—what would have been the old Hero's outraged feelings, and who can paint the indignant flashing of his eye at the impudent intruders? Great God! can we poor man imagine more than mortal wrath?

¶ JAMES B. CLAY has recently taken a great fancy to his father's old enemies. He invited many of his old political revilers to his barbecue at Ashland, and seems to take them to his bosom as his dearest and best friends. He has also fallen in love with the Roman Catholic foreigners, who, as he himself charges in his Huon letters, sold themselves for British gold, and by committing extensive frauds on the elective franchise in the State of New York, defeated his father in 1844. While inviting the enemies of his family to Ashland we wonder if he did not extend his invitation to his political friend, the Roman Catholic Brownson, who openly avows his temporal allegiance to the Pope, and who, in 1844, thus spoke of Henry Clay.

"He is ambitious, but short-sighted. * * * He is abashed by no inconsistency, disturbed by no contradiction, and can defend with a firm countenance without the least misgiving what everybody himself sees to be a political fallacy, or logical absurdity. * * * A man of rare abilities, but apparently void of both moral and intellectual conscience, * * * and therefore, a man whom no power under that of the Almighty, can restrain, he must needs to be the dangerous man to be placed at the head of the government it is possible to conceive."

We fancy we have flattery, when all we really hate is only awkwardness of the flatterer.

Railroad Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, the citizens of亨利, Owen, and Gallatin counties, Ky., deeply interested in and desirous of the construction of a Railroad from Louisville to Newport or Covington under the name of the "Louisville and Newport Branch Railroad," assembled in mass meeting, at Drennon Springs, on the 5th inst., and, on motion of Gen. Geo. D. Dicken, Hon. E. F. Nuttall, was called to the Chair, and H. Skinner appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting in relation to the construction of said road, to-wit: G. D. Dicken and W. W. Wright, of Henry; J. C. Ross, J. P. Orr, and G. Garrett, of Owen, and G. W. Sanders, of Gallatin counties.

The committee, through their chairman, W. W. Wright, adopted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The commencement of the work on the Louisville and Newport Branch Railroad has, for various reasons, been delayed—reasons, however, not found in any impracticability of the route, expensiveness of construction, probable smallness of dividends by the road, want of friends, &c., &c., but rather from the various opposition of sleepless enemies, whose fervency of zeal, constancy of purpose, and fertility of stratagem, has been somewhat remarkable, but which, instead of discouraging, has only tended to strengthen and confirm our confidence and conviction in the merits of our cause, and serve as a presage of ultimate success, and since these, with other reasons in the estimation of your committee entirely sufficient to account for the delay thus sustained in our work, no longer operate as a barrier; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we consider the prospects of the road at this moment better than they have ever been.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to visit Louisville, Covington, Newport, and Cincinnati, to confer with the Louisville and Frankfort, the Covington and Lexington Railroad Companies, and any other corporations which in their judgment, may be interested, to see what can be done in furtherance of the enterprise, and that said committee be empowered to solicit stock.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed said committee, viz: G. D. Dicken and W. W. Wright, of Henry county; G. Garrett, of Owen county; Lewis Collins, of Kenton county; Geo. W. Anderson, of Bourbon county; Dr. C. B. Chambers, of Gallatin county, and L. F. Sauer, of Carroll county, with power to appoint alternates in case they cannot attend.

Resolved, That so soon as the capital of \$1,000,000 (one million) be secured the work shall be begun.

Resolved, That a mass meeting and barbecue be held at Sparta, Owen county, Ky., on the 24th of September.

Resolved, That a full report of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the daily and weekly papers of Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, Louisville, and Frankfort, for publication.

The meeting was largely attended, the very best spirit prevailed, and a warm interest most clearly exhibited in the subject it had under consideration.

The Hon. E. F. Nuttall being called upon, made a short speech in his usually warm, lucid, terse, and convincing style. Next came Gen. Geo. D. Dicken, armed at all points with stubborn facts and irrefutable arguments in support of this enterprise, to which he has devoted a large amount of means and years of unrewarded toil and ceaseless exertions, and in a smooth, but rapid manner, tore down the last objections to it, as though they were gossamer threads, with the consummate art and practical skill of a polished veteran logician. Then came J. C. Ross, who, in a few plain, sensible remarks, and in an easy, yet strong manner, unfolded the advantages which the construction of the road proposed would confer upon the people within the sphere of its influence, and concluded by giving a cheering account of Owen. Lastly, came G. W. Sanders, who gave a cheering recital of the interest being taken by the people of Gallatin along the line in this project.

On motion, this meeting adjourned to meet at Sparta, Owen county, Ky., on the 24th of September. E. F. NUTTALL, Chairman.

H. SKINNER, Secretary.

¶ Although the American party of Kentucky have been badly beaten in the recent canvass they do not yet feel whipped, but intend to "try again." This is the spirit manifested by all of our contemporaries of the press and is exactly the feeling which seems to pervade the large mass of the American party. The same sentiments are also held by the indomitable and patriotic Americans of Tennessee, the completeness of whose over throw is only equalled by that of the party in this State. The Nashville Republican Banner thus speaks concerning the result:

Our friends, although borne down in this contest, we feel sure will still stand to their colors.—To desert the post of duty merely because defeat has swept over us, would argue that we believe in that monstrous dogma that might makes right. Modern Democracy is wrong and dangerous in its tendencies, and its blighting influences will be felt and appreciated yet. The principles for which we have battled in this contest lose nothing of their value in our estimation by the result of this election. The power of party discipline and influence of official patronage may overcome the right, but the victory must be ephemeral. That power is already a bloated and dropical expansion. The date of its destruction is not far distant. Then let there be no grounding of arms. Let your watch-fires be kept burning—

"and the bombs bursting in the air Give proof through the night that our flag is still there!"

SPECULATION IN GRAIN.—The New York Courier states that great competition is going on in that city in buying up the new crop of Southern wheat, which has resulted in prices being paid higher in proportion than present prices of flour; and as the general expectation for change is that flour must decline when the new crop begins to come in, this movement excites much comment, for it is felt that no effort of speculators can sustain prices in the absence of a foreign demand and with a full crop.

FOUR CANDIDATES.—It appears there are four Democratic candidates for United States Senator from Mississippi, to succeed the Hon. A. G. Browne, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1859, viz: The present incumbent, ex-Governor Mathew, and the Hons. W. S. Featherston, and W. S. Barry, formerly Representatives in Congress. The election will devolve upon the Legislature to be chosen this fall.

¶ The Telegraphic despatches of yesterday inform us that the French horse Monarque won the Goodwood race. The English horse Risolar came in second, Fisherman third, Pryor fourth, and Preyrose sixth.

¶ A magnificently sublime thought, is the determination that the first telegraphic message across the ocean, in case of success, should be "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward men!"

¶ The Washington correspondent of Col. Forney's paper, the Philadelphia Press, says:

The death of General Rusk may make a material difference in the future politics of Texas, Benjamin McCulloch, the present Marshal of the Senate, a quiet, rising man, will probably be advanced to the vacancy in the Senate.

SHOOTING.—On yesterday evening, about eight o'clock, a difficulty occurred on Water street, between Boss White and Robert Burns, of this city, in which pistols were freely used. Burns was struck in the thigh but we understand that the wound is not dangerous. Charles Smedley, Esq., of Harrodsburg, who was passing by in a buggy at the time, was wounded slightly in the ear. We are not advised of the particulars of this affair.—See Obs. and Rep., 12th.

¶ We fancy we have flattery, when all we really hate is only awkwardness of the flatterer.

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

AMERICANS—37.

Boone—Braxton W. Chamblin.
Bourbon—Charles P. Talbot.
Boyle—Gabriel S. Caldwell.
Brocken—G. W. Hamilton.
Brockinridge—William A. Bartow.
Casy & Russell—William F. Payne.
Christian—James S. Jackson.
Clarke—John B. Huston.
Cumberland & Clinton—T. C. Wimfrey.
Fayette—Madison C. Johnson, Leslie Combs.
Fleming & Rowan—Geo. S. Fleming, Francis M. Gray.
Franklin—Thomas N. Lindsey.
Gallatin—James H. McDowell.
Garrard—William Woods.
Hardin—W. P. Armstrong, W. Lee Harned.
Henderson—James B. Lyne.
Jefferson—S. A. Foss, James M. Mitchell.
Knox & Harlan—James W. Davis.
Lincoln—W. O. Hauford.
Logan—First.
Louisa—City—J. G. Lyons, Thomas Shanks, Blanton Duncan, Peter B. Muir.
Madison—William Chenault, Curtis Field, Jr., Madison—Charles A. Marshall, Samuel Worthington.
Meade—Erasmus O. Brown.
Montgomery & Powell—D. C. Daniel.
Shelby—James L. Caldwell, Stephen T. Drane.
Todd—E. G. Sebree.
Warren—P. Hines.
Woodford—John K. Goodloe.

DEMOCRATS—59.

Adair—William E. Russell.
Allen—William T. Anthony.
Anderson—William F. Leathers.
Barren—Ivan Smith, Thomas M. Dickey.
Bath—John Ficklin.
Ballitt—A. B. Field.
Butler & Edmonson—J. H. Woosley.
Campbell—Dr. Rachford.
Carroll & Trimble—Ambrose H. Talbott.
Caldwell & Lynn—Willis B. Machen.
Callaway & Elshida Hardy.
Clay & Owsley—Harvey F. Hensley.
Crutenden—Ivan C. Clement.
Daless—Francis M. Daily.
Estill—Oliver Crawford.
Graves—Samuel F. Morse.
Grayson—Anderson Gray.
Green—D. P. White.
Greene—Joseph Patton.
Hancock—Green Sterrett.
Harrison—Hugh Newell, Joseph Shawau.
Hart—John Donan.
Henry—George Jesse.
Hickman & Fulton—Ed. Crossland.
Hopkins—William F. Parker.
Jessamine—Allen L. McAfee.
Johnson & Floyd—John M. Burns.
Kentucky—Robert Richardson, John Ellis.
Larue—William H. Hamilton.
Laurel & Rockcastle—Jonathan Newcom.
Lewis—Thomas H. C. Bruce.
Livingston & Marshall—J. K. Huey.
Marion—Joseph M. Boarman.
Mercer—Benjamin C. Trapnell.
Monroe—John H. McMillan.
Morgan & Breathitt—Newton P. Reid.
Muhlenburg—Charles Eaves.
McCracken & Ballard—J. T. White.
Nicholas—William J. Stitt.
Nelson—J. C. Wickliffe.
Ohio—Henry Thompson.
Oldham—Samuel E. Dehaven.
Owen—Hiram Kelsey.
Pendleton—William A. Brann.
Pulaski—Milton E. Jones.
Scott—Remus Payne.
Spencer—Alexander W. Thomas.
Simmons—John C. McCravy.
Taylor—E. L. Barbee.
Trigg—John I. Roach.
Washington—John K. Wilson.
Wayne—James C. Belshe.
Whitley—W. B. Skeen.

ELECTION RETURNS.

McCRACKEN COUNTY.

T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American,
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat,
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American,
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat,
E. H. Owles, H. R., American,
J. T. White, H. R., Democrat,
Geo. Dunn, Coroner, American,
John Smith, Coroner, American,
G. F. Raser, Coroner, Democrat,
D. V. Craig, Coroner, Democrat.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

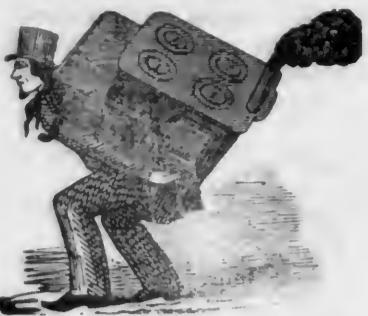
T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American,
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat,
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American,
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat,
William B. Parker, H. R., Democrat,
Jno. G. Morton, H. R., Democrat,
M. T. Winstead, Assessor, American,
Wm. Kirkwood, Assessor, Democrat,
Wm. Herin, Assessor, Democrat,

HOPKINS COUNTY.

T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American,
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat,
O.

Dr. J. B. Gentry, Oculist.
I now in Frankfort will be, for five or six months to come, where he hopes to see all those who are affected in their eyes.
June 5, 1857.—
"The Courier, Louisville Democrat, Louisville Courier, Bardstown Gazette, Russellville Herald, Bowling Green Gazette, Lexington Obs. & Reporter, Mayville Eagle, copy weekly to the amount of \$3 each, and charge this office, and send our paper to advertiser."

STOVES! STOVES!!



WE just received a large shipment of the best COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city of Frankfort, which I can sell as cheap, as can be bought in Louisville, for cash. Give me a call and see for yourself.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware
in all its various branches, wholesale and retail, as cheap as it can be bought at any other house in the city. Job work executed with neatness and dispatch.

Tin Guttering and Spouting
made and put up on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. All of those who are in want of

Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing
would make it to their interest give me a call before going elsewhere.

"I am about to come to Old Bank Building, one door from the corner Main and St. Clair streets.
June 11, 1857—
H. R. MILLER.

SENATOR 11.

HAVING recently purchased (at a high price) this superior Importer BULL, I wish to blemish him to a few cows at \$200 to insure, with a moderate charge also for keeping and care.

SENATOR was captured in England on the 15th day of April, 1852; was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company; and was bought, at their sale, for \$2,000 by Messrs. Allen and Cund of Fayette county. Through large herds of cattle, and the power of his great and most excellent breeding, four fifths of his calves being beautiful roans, though he is pure white. For blood and pedigree he is said to have no superior in England or America. Messrs. Dillard & Dudley offer \$1,500 for his services, and \$1,000 for his stud services; and his sire, Senator 1st, was selected by Mr. Bradford for Mr. Mason, of Bourbon, as the best bull in England, having taken the first premium at the Royal Agricultural Fair that year.

Senator, just now, has been shot twice at the Fair in Lexington, and has been sent to another excellent bullock, for whom were imported; and has been beaten only by Mr. Alexander's Grand Master.

ROBERT W. SCOTT,
Near Frankfort, Ky.

MELROSE FOR SALE.

WHAT BEAUTIFUL FARM—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, situated in a rolling part of the State, Capital City of Nature, and extending to its limits, is offered for sale.

Nature has done much for its symmetry, beauty, soil, and pure water, having more than a dozen springs interspersed over it, whenever necessary to flow. Arthur added something, a large stone dwelling, appropriate to the farm, large orchard, welling, a stable, crib, sheep, sheep, spring, carriage, etc., bath, smoke, fowl, and servants' houses, a carriage and horse power, extensive garden, orchard, and yard, filled with choice fruit plants, shrubs, evergreen, forced trees, etc., &c. &c. The farm is well enclosed, and has good roads, and wood fencing; all well arranged in good condition to promote interest, comfort, and convenience.

A turnpike runs on line, and a railroad passing through promises, upon a beautiful curve in full view, to connect with the Louisville and Frankfort line.

It contains about 500 Acres well set in grasses, except the part in cultivation. Payments may be divided into three installments.

Strong inducements can easily be presented, to those desirous of settling on a comfortable home, with suitable subsistence, schools, and good market, with very desirable facility for transportation.

The premises are open to the inspection of all persons desiring such property. Any communication by mail will receive prompt attention.

Nov. 28, 1856—ff. A. W. DUDLEY.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. Keenon informs his friends and former customers, that he has removed his business, and has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully extends to the establishment of his new business.

W CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS suited to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured to order, on reasonable terms.

H Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office, Frankfort, July 31, 1857—73-19.

DENTAL SURGERY, BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M.D.



HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; and the success of his practice will be sure. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warrantable, a workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street. Frankfort, May 27, 1852.

COACH FACTORY.



KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of Everett's Patent Coupling, for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and Garrard.

X. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year. April 2, 1857—ff.

**SAMUEL'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.**

HENRY SAMUEL BARBER AND H. DRESSER, upholsterers, inform their friends and the public that they have again established an inconveniences and commodious room, where they will now give them a call. His establishment is in the building on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, an address to those old friends and customers especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1857—ff.

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR.

Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By a combined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectively cleanses wheat from smut, (without bursting the ball,) chaff, cockle, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Mill and Farm Machines.

Jan 12 ff. W. B. SMITH.

Runaway Committed.

THERE has been committed to the jail of Harrison county as a runaway, a Dark Mulatto Man, about forty years old, six feet three inches high, rather slender, and weighs about 160 pounds; the most of his upper parts are black.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

AMOS JOHNSON,
Jailer of Harrison county, Ky.
Mt. Pleasant, Feb. 4, 1857—ff.

R. C. STEELE'S COAL YARD

On Mero St., near the Penitentiary. 12,000 BUSHELS ON HAND AND FOR SALE June 9, 1856—ff.

PEORIA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, \$500,000

J. R. WATSON, Agent, Frankfort, Kentucky.

The following statement of the PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, made in compliance with the laws of the State of Kentucky, Peoria, Illinois, May 27th, 1857.

Name and locality of the Company.—PEORIA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., Peoria, Illinois. The amount of its capital stock, \$500,000.

The amount of its capital stock paid up, \$300,000.

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